

Voice of the People

Str.—I read your editorial
May 16th issue, "Who Is to Plan
the City?" with a great deal of interest.
Your recommendation for the city
to engage the services of a trained pro-
fessional "city architect" to come here
and look over the ground, notice the mistakes
we've made—which as far
as possible should be corrected—this
is the best thing you could have
recommended.

It is little short of a crime, and certainly is a disgrace, that we have allowed for the past eight years an important section of our city to grow up in a haphazard manner as has the District and beyond. Not a park

playground between Monroe Park and the Reservoir. What man of any business capacity and judgment would think for one moment of building a house of even modest cost without engaging the services of the best architect he could procure? And yet the placing of these very houses by reason of neglect of proper planning has been along streets which actually for

If any one will take the trouble to look over most city maps he will readily discover that the source of our trouble arises from prospecting properties just beyond city limits but are permitted to be held out in gram-

The cities of Virginia should have the State Legislature pass a law prohibiting prospectors from the law.

Another fatal mistake which men make who build their own residences is that they do not buy enough ground; they build houses on lots just barely big enough to support a foundation, and furnish a little backyard for the absolute necessity of receiving supplies. But this does not constitute "a home." A home means comfort, if it means anything, and

that end sunshine, air, trees, flowers and playgrounds for the children is necessary. What is the cost of an additional lot compared to the comfort of a thirty-foot house on sixty feet of ground, with all the comforts which the extra lot will afford?

Many men, hundreds and thousands of them, build houses costing from one to three thousand dollars on ground

to twenty thousand dollars, costing only twenty-five hundred dollars. If a man can afford an outlay of ten to twenty thousand dollars for a house, he can afford to buy six feet of land and build "a real home" and if he ever has to sell it, which he won't do willingly, he will get a premium on his investment.

Such a state of affairs would constitute "A City Beautiful."

The press is our greatest civil

and educator; it has enormous influence in shaping and molding public opinion, and if such important matters as "a better city plan," "the beautifying of Richmond," "the improvement of public health," "the necessity of proper playgrounds and parks," and "the betterment of the social conditions" matters now arousing the interest of the people should do so of all citizens, it should be taken up jointly by our progress papers and not abated for one moment, but kept to the front by winning, arguing, hammering and shaping, until we will finally get the right thing done."

Richmond papers do not take up the measures and lead in many of the things they do; but I want them to do longer and harder—"fight to win."

W. S. RHOADS
Richmond, Va., May 21, 1908.

Thomas and Price.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Concerning the letter in your issue of Sunday over my signature to the editor of "Confederate Veteran" May number asks:
"Who and where from were Tho-

and Price, whose signatures "were tested by 'his mark'" to ball-boned Jefferson Davis. Davis had received a letter from Mr. Edward Price of Richmond, the only surviving son of the late Thomas R. Price, who in reference to the "fact" that he was a descendant of Randolph P. Price, a merchant in Richmond from 1780 to 1868. Owing to severe cataracts sight gradually failed, and he could not write his name himself. He was treated by the late Dr. J. M. A. Bland, a famous oculist in Richmond, and Dr. Agnew, most eminent eye specialist at that time in New York, but not successfully, and his last years were spent in suffering.

But a correction now for the you
gures, since publicity and
quiries have been again given to
matters, would be proper, and in Ju
to the patriotic James Thomas, c
come by heat and nervousness
th

Thomas M. JEFFREY, who asked some one to sign
them the now historic document.
THOS. D. JEFFREY
Chase City, Va., May 20th.

Thank Gawd de Winter's Over
(Book Rights Reserved.)
De springtime hit dun cum at la
Thank Gawd de winter's over
De ice and de sno' dey's bofe dun
Thank Gawd de winter's over,
Fur me an de groun' hog kin now
out.
An' feal kinder patchel es we n

and He er dun gorne shed till he luks
line been neat,
An me havin' tuk de sackin' off
feet.
I use tuk de rags frum 'roun' de d
Thank Gawd de winter's over;
An' I se all'd de tick wid straw
mo'.
Thank Gawd de winter's over.
I se hung de beddin' whar de sun
shine.
An' I se gwine ter wash hit wh

But mek we got ter stop an' r
 spell.
 So I kin jes' enjoy dis hyear sp
 time amell.
 I'se put erway mur rumtiz char
 Thank Gawd de wint'rs over;
 An' I feels mur blud er gitlin' v
 Thank Gawd de wint'rs ove
 Fur no matter er you'se plant
 wood.
 An' yer mool bin's full an' yer
 killed good.
 Hit meks no dif'rence jes' how
 f'gger.
 De wint' time's er hard one
 'nigger.
 H. T. HARRIS

THE
Packard
SHOE FOR MEN

WM. A. SORG & CO.,
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BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN. homes on the reservation. He e

There is no doubt that the Indians are going to be benefited by the allotment. It is estimated that only 600 Indians in the United States are able to give each an Indian quarter-section, and the rest will be pressed to the limit to distribute the land to the Indians and their children and nephews. But, after all, the Indian will fare better than the white man. The average American farmer has a power of tillage and a knowledge of farming land considers himself their well off. Each Indian on the reservation will be given a quarter-section of land before his palface gets a single chance. Therefore, the Indians will get the cream of the land, and the white man will get the dregs.

This, together with that portion which will be set aside for other purposes, will take some of the Indians' land from the hands of the white man. The public allotments are much

to those farming land and this will have some 400,000 acres to be divided among white and colored farmers. The other 300,000 acres are agricultural land and covered with valuable timber. The reservation can be thrown open for settlement. The law provides that there shall be one section for each one of them must visit every forty-acre section on the reservation. There are 13,850 of these subdivisions. Each man will have to drive a stake in the centre of each quarter-section and walk around it. The law will have to be enforced, and the law will have to be given their selections, which must be approved by the government.

by the Secretary of the Interior. The lands will be classified, appraised and turned over to the white homesteaders. This is the law provides. The President has designated a settlement at such time and in such manner as the President may designate. This "such manner" is the lottery. The lottery is a lottery in which every ticket draws a prize until the prizes are exhausted. The only prize is the right to the land. It probably prove more valuable than that which is cleared, and it is likely to meet with equal favor to the Indians. It is a sawmill, capable of cutting 10,000 feet of logs a day, with planer and trimmer, and a capacity to handle thirty-five barrels capacity. These were constructed years ago and have been greatly improved. The Indians are clearing their lands. The Indians are required to take the logs to the sawmill, where the government supplies all the labor. But the Indians must bring the logs to the mill and use the sawmill. The Indians have secured much of the lumber for their houses and barns at no cost except the cost of the logs. The sawmill is located at Hilo, Hawaii.

hauled the lumber No charge is made
or grinding their grain.

The reservation is bounded on the
west by the Washington-Idaho State
line, which it follows forty-two miles
south. Its northern extremity is al-
most due east of Rockford, Washing-
ton. Its upper boundary is about
a few miles and then turns to the south-
east, crossing Coeur d'Alene Lake and
extending to the southeast of the town
of Harrison, Idaho, seven miles.
The reservation comes almost to a point
there, and its southeastern boundary
runs in a southwestern direction until
it strikes the State line again south
of Farmington. At its greatest width it
is twenty-eight miles wide. The Chic-
ago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad
crosses the building its line through the reservation
from the St. Joe River, on its
southeast boundary, through to Tekon-
gah. The Oregon Railroad and Navigation
Company's line from Tekon to Wallace,
Idaho, crosses the reserve from west
to east. The St. Joe River and Coeur

To-Morrow—Japanese in Port

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of Vehicle

LAKE Superior is the greatest length from north to south.

Peter Mokkila is head chief and John P. Farley is second chief. There are two government policemen, Louie Mitchell and Ichan, Chief Mokkila is a recognized law giver but he is subject to the rules and regulations of the government. Chief Mokkila is an impartial judge, and deals out just judgments. Chief Mokkila is an

COMPRISING SURRIES, PHOTOPUGGIES, RUNABEGGIES, HOPES, DOCTORS' BUGGIES, BUCKS, BUCKS, BUCKS, BUCKS, GROCERY WAGONS AT PRICES, MAKE THEM SELL.

Don't fall to see my great before buying.

W. C. S. & S.

son, Bartholomew Mocktlima, aged twenty-two years, is a frequent visitor at Tekoa, and has little or no difficulty in obtaining sufficient liquor to produce intoxication bordering on helplessness. The Indian police take him to the mission where he is ordered

ed imprisoned by his father. When he falls from grace the chief's son receives the same treatment as other Indians who get drunk.

Most of the Indians speak English, and the younger generation are, as a rule, fairly well educated. They re-

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S. L. LEDMAN

720 E. Main St.

ceive their education in the Catholic school at DeSmet Mission, twelve miles southeast of Tekoa. This school is conducted by the Catholic fathers and the sisters of charity, the former teaching the boys and the latter the girls. Many of the Indian girls have been married, and there are dozens

been taught music and the playing of pianos owned by Indians. Most of the Indians are industrious and hard workers. Some of them have become wealthy from cultivating large tracts of land and reaping enormous crops of grain. Oats is one of the favorite crops on the reservation and yields a large

Louie Antelope is one of the richest Indian farmers. He cultivates 1,000 acres, and has a well kept home. He has large sums of money loaned at interest, and has fine teams and machinery. Indian Daniel has 900 acres in

cultivation on Rock Creek. In the northern part of the reservation, Indian Campbell cultivates 700 acres, and Spotted Louie has a 1,600 house on his farm. Louie Michita has 600 acres under cultivation and has one of the best